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A
NARRATIVE

OF THE

Loss of His MAJESTY'S Ship

THE

LITCHFIELD,

Captain BARTON,

On the Coast of AFRICA.

WITH AN

Account of the Sufferings of the Captain
and the surviving Part of the Crew, in their
Slavery under the Emperor of Morocco.

To which are added,

Some remarkable Particulars of the Character and
Conduct of that EMPEROR, and a Description of the
City of Morocco.

In a JOURNAL, kept
By Lieutenant JAMES SUTHERLAND.

Bold were the Men that on the Ocean first
Spread their new Sails, when Shipwreck was the worst;
More Danger now from Man alone we find,
Than from the Rocks, the Billows, and the Wind.

WALLER.

A NEW EDITION.

L O N D O N :

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COVENT-GARDEN.

M DCCCLXVIII.

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1791.

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NARRATIVE

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THE

LITCHFIELD.

THE *Litchfield* left Ireland on the eleventh of November, 1758, in company with several other men of war and transports, under the command of commodore Keppel, intended for the reduction of *Goræ*. The

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wind

wind proved mostly fair for us till the twenty-second of *November*, then kept pretty constant from S. E. to S. W. and our voyage was prosperous till the twenty-eighth; on which day, at eight in the evening, I took charge of the watch, and the weather turned out very squally, with rain. We were then under our courses and main-top-sail; at nine, exceeding dark, with much lightning, the wind varying from S. W. to W. N. W. Half past nine, an extreme hard squall; Capt. *Barton* came upon deck, and staid till ten, then left orders to keep sight of the Commodore, and to make what sail the weather would permit. At eleven saw the Commodore bearing S. but the squalls coming so heavy, were obliged to
hand

hand the main-top-sail, at twelve o'clock, under our courses.

Nov. 29. At one in the morning, I left the deck in charge of the first lieutenant; the light, which we took to be the Commodore's right a-head, bearing S. wind W. S. W. blowing very hard. At six in the morning, I was awaked by a great shock, and a confused noise of the men on deck. I ran up, thinking some ship was run foul of us, as I had no thoughts of the land being near us at that time; being then, by my own reckoning, and every person's in the ship, at least thirty-five leagues distance from it; but before I could reach the quarter-deck, was too sensibly convinced of our dismal situation, by the ship giving

a great stroke upon the ground, and the sea breaking all over us. Just after this, I could perceive the land, appearing to be rocky, rugged, and uneven, and about two cables length from us. The ship lying with her broadside to windward, the sea broke entirely over us; the masts soon went over board, with very little assistance, and some men were carried off with them. It is impossible for any one, but a sufferer, to feel our distress at this time; the masts yards, and sails hanging alongside in a confused heap, the ship beating violently upon the rocks, the waves curling up to an incredible height, then dashing down with such force, as if they would immediately have split the ship to pieces, which we every moment expected.

expected. But here Providence
 favoured us greatly, for some of
 the large waves breaking without
 us, the remainder of their force
 came against our starboard quar-
 ter; and the anchors that were
 cut away as soon as we struck
 now assisted in bringing the
 ship's head towards the sea.
 This gave us a glimpse of pro-
 longed life, perhaps, a few hours,
 which was all at that time we
 could expect; when we beheld
 the rugged rocks, and thought
 every minute to be torn asun-
 der by the fierce roaring surf.
 However, our scattered senses now
 recovering a little, we saw it ne-
 cessary to get every thing we
 could over to the larboard side,
 to prevent the ship from heeling
 off, and exposing the deck again
 to

to the sea; and the waves for the most part breaking forward, we caught the opportunity, and got most of the starboard guns on the upper deck over, with what else we could come at. Some of the people were very earnest to get the boats out, contrary to advice; however, after much intreaty, notwithstanding the prospect of a most terrible sea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of the best men jump'd into her; and though, at this time, the sea was rather abated, she had hardly got to the ship's stern, when she was instantly whirl'd to the bottom, and every one in her perished; the rest of the boats were soon wash'd to pieces upon the deck. We then made a raft with the davit, capston bars, and some boards;

boards ; this being done, we had nothing left to do, but wait with resignation for Divine Providence to assist us. The ship was so soon filled with water, we had no time to get any provision up ; the quarter-deck and poop were now the only places we could stand on with any security, the waves being mostly spent by the time they reached us, owing to the fore part of the ship breaking them. At four in the afternoon, preceiving the sea to be much abated, as it was almost low water, I was thinking to make an attempt to swim ashore, as we had reason to imagine the ship could not withstand the violence of the next flood, as she now began to drop to pieces very fast, when one of the people attempted it, and

and got safe ashore. There were numbers of *Moors* upon the rocks, ready to take hold of any one, and beckon'd much for us to come ashore ; which at first we took for kindness, but they soon undeceived us, for self-interest was their only view, as they had not the humanity to assist any body that was entirely naked, but would fly to those who had any thing about them, and strip them before they were quite out of the water, wrangling amongst themselves about the plunder ; in the mean time, the poor man was left to crawl up the rocks if he was able ; if not, it was a matter of indifference to them. However, the second lieutenant and myself, with about sixty-five others, got ashore before dark, but were for
some

some time uncertain whether we
 had not made a wrong choice ;
 for here we were left exposed to
 the weather upon the cold sand ;
 and, to keep us from starving,
 were obliged to go down to the
 shore, and bring up pieces of our
 wreck to make a fire ; and if we
 happened to pick up a shirt, or a
 handkerchief, and did not give it
 up to the *Moors* at the first de-
 mand, the next thing was a dig-
 ger offered to our breast. They
 allow'd us a piece of an old sail,
 which they did not think worth
 carrying off, of which we made
 two tents, and crouded ourselves
 into them, every one sitting be-
 tween another's legs, to preserve
 warmth, and make room. In this
 uneasy situation, continually be-
 wailing ourselves, and our poor
 shipmates

shipmates upon the wreck, we passed a most tedious, blowing, dark, rainy night, without so much as a drop of water to refresh us, except what we caught through our sail-cloth covering.

Nov. 30. Fresh gales, hard squalls, and rain. At six in the morning we went down, with a number of our men, upon the rocks, to assist our shipmates in coming ashore, and found the ship had been greatly shattered in the night. It being now low water, many attempted to swim ashore; some got safe, others perished. The people on board got the raft into the water, and about fifteen men upon it, but they were no sooner put off from the wreck, than it was quite overturned;

overturned; most part of the men
 recovered it again, but were hardly
 on before it was overturn'd again;
 there were only three or four that
 got hold of it again, the rest pe-
 rished. During this time, a good
 swimmer brought a rope ashore
 with much difficulty, which I had
 the good fortune (by running
 hastily over the sharp rocks into the
 water) to catch hold of, just as
 he was quite spent, and had
 thoughts of quitting it; some peo-
 ple coming to my assistance, we
 pull'd a larger rope ashore with
 that, and made it well fast round
 a rock. We found this gave great
 spirits to the poor souls upon the
 wreck; for it being hawl'd tight
 from the upper part of the stern,
 made an easy descent to any who
 had art enough to walk, or slide

upon a rope, with another above
 to hold by, in which manner they
 proceeded almost half-way ashore.
 The under rope was intended for
 a traveller to pull people ashore,
 being fastened to the large rope
 with an iron ring, to go back-
 wards and forwards, but there
 being a knot in the large rope,
 when once we had pulled it over,
 it would not return. However,
 it was of great service, and was
 the means of saving a number of
 lives. They continued coming by
 the rope till about eleven o'clock,
 though many were wash'd off by
 the impetuous surf, and perished.
 The flood coming on, raised the
 surf, and prevented any more
 coming at this time, and the ropes
 could be of no further use. We
 then retired from the rocks, and
 hunger

hunger prevailing, we went about
 broiling some of the drowned
 turkeys, &c. which, with some
 flower mixt, and baked amongst
 the coals, made our first meal
 upon this barbarous coast; we
 found a well of fresh water about
 half a mile off, which very much
 refresh'd us. But we had hardly
 finished this course repast, when
 the *Mors*, who were now grown
 numerous, drove us every one down
 to the rocks, beating us if we lin-
 gered, tho' some were hardly able
 to crawl, to bring up empty iron-
 bound casks, pieces of the wreck
 which had most iron about them,
 and other things. About three
 o'clock in the afternoon, we had
 another meal upon the drowned
 poultry; and finding this was the
 best we were likely to have, some
 were

were ordered to save all they could find upon the shore, others to raise a larger tent, and the rest were sent down to the rocks to look out for people coming ashore. The surf greatly increasing with flood, and breaking upon the fore-part of the ship, she was now divided into three pieces; the fore-part was turned keel up, the middle part was soon dashed into a thousand pieces, the fore-part of the poop fell likewise at this time, and about thirty men with it, eight of whom got ashore with our help, but so bruised, that we despaired of their recovery. Now was to be seen a most melancholy prospect; nothing but the after-part of the poop remained above water, with a very small part of the other decks, on which our captain, and about

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an hundred and thirty more re-
 mained, expecting every wave to
 be their last, for the wreck seemed
 as if it was going instantly to
 throw them all to the bottom, and
 overset upon them; every shock
 threw some off, few or none of
 whom came on shore alive. During
 this distress, the *Moors* laughed
 very loud, and seemed much di-
 verted, when a wave larger than
 common, threaten'd the destruc-
 tion of the poor tottering souls
 upon the wreck. Between four
 and five o'clock the sea was much
 decreased with the ebb; the rope
 being still secure, they began to
 venture upon it, some tumbled off
 and perished, others got ashore;
 about five we beckon'd as much as
 possible for the Captain to come
 upon the rope, as this seemed to
 be

be as good an opportunity as any we had seen, and many came safe with our assistance; some told us, that the Captain was determined to stay till all the men had made the best of their way to land, or at least had quitted the wreck, which bravery of his, tho' we could not but admire, we could not but lament. However, we still continued to beckon for him; and just before it was dark, we saw him come upon the rope, which greatly cheer'd up our spirits; he was close followed by a good able seaman, who did all he could to keep up his spirits, and assist him in warping. As he could not swim, and had been so long without any refreshment, with the surf hurling him violently along, he was no longer able to resist the violence of

of the waves, but had lost his hold of the great rope, and must unavoidably have perished, had not a wave thrown him within reach of our ropes, which he had barely the sense left to catch hold of; we pull'd him up, and after resting a little while upon the rocks, he came to himself, and walk'd up to the tent, desiring us still to continue to assist the rest of the people in coming ashore. The villains of *Moors* would have stript him, though he had nothing on but a plain waistcoat and breeches, if we had not pluck'd up a little spirits upon this occasion, and opposed them, upon which they thought proper to desist. The people continued to come ashore pretty fast, though many perished in the attempt;

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but

but they plainly saw their case was quite desperate, as the wreck must inevitably fall to pieces with the next flood. But the *Moors*, growing tired with waiting for so little plunder, would not let us stay after them upon the rocks, but drove us all up; I then, with the Captain's approbation, went and made humble supplication by signs to the bashaw, who was in his tent, with many other *Moors*, dividing the valuable plunder. He understood me at last, and gave us leave to go down, sending some *Moors* with us. We carried firebrands down, to let the poor souls upon the rock see we were still there ready to assist them. I dare say, several perished while we were gone, for want of our help; for we had been but

a few minutes upon the rocks, when one came very near to us before we saw him ; and this was frequently a circumstance of as much horror as any we met with ; for just as we have been able to perceive them, they have been wash'd from the rope, and dash'd to death against the rocks close by us. About nine at night, finding no more men would venture upon the rope, as the surf was again greatly increased, we retired to the tent with hearts full of sorrow, leaving, by the last man's account, between thirty and forty souls upon the wreck. We now thought of stowing every body into the tent, so began by fixing the Captain in the middle ; then made every one lie down upon their side, as we could not

afford them a breadth but after
all, there were many took easier
lodgings in empty casks.

December 11. Moderate and fair
weather; in the morning the
wreck was all in pieces upon the
rocks, and the shore quite covered
with lumber. The people upon
the wreck all perished about one
in the morning, as we learned
from one who was toss'd up and
down nearly two hours upon a
piece of the wreck, and at last
thrown upon the rocks senseless;
but recovered, and got to the
tent by day-light, though greatly
bruised. The *Moors* were very
busy picking up every thing of
value, but would not suffer us to
take the least thing, except pork,
flower, and liquor, of all which
we

we secured as much as we could in the tent; while others were enlarging it, and raising another, some trying to make bread, and some cleaning the drowned stock. At one in the afternoon called a muster, and placing the men all in a rank, found our number to be two hundred and twenty; so that there were an hundred and thirty drowned, amongst which number was the first lieutenant, the captain of marines, his lieutenant, purser, gunner, carpenter, and three midshipmen. We now returned public thanks to Almighty God for our deliverance.

December 2. Moderate and fair weather. At five in the morning we found *George Allen*, a marine, dead,

dead, close by the tent, which we suppose, was by drinking brandy among the rocks, as several had got drunk that way, though we used what means we could to prevent it. There were two men whipt, by captain *Barton's* orders, for their insolence, which was highly necessary, both to convince the *Moors*, and our own men, that they were still under command. We subsisted entirely on the drowned stock, with a little salt pork to relish it, and the flower made into cakes; all which we issued regularly and sparingly, not knowing at present whether we should have any thing from the *Moors* or no, as they still continued to be very troublesome, wanting to rob us of the canvas which covered our tent. Their

bashaw

bashaw seemed to take our part,
 but at the same time wink'd at
 their villainy, and shared their
 plunder. He employed us to save
 all the iron we could from the
 pieces of the wreck. At two in
 the afternoon arrived here a black
 servant, sent by one Mr. Butler,
 at *Saffy*, (a town about thirty
 miles off) to enquire into our
 condition, and give us assistance.
 The captain wrote him a letter,
 the man having brought pens,
 ink, and paper; and the finding
 there was one who offered us
 help, greatly refreshed our heavy
 hearts.

December 3. Moderate weather,
 sometimes rainy. In the morning
 we assembled the people, and read
 prayers of thanksgiving. In the
 afternoon

afternoon we received a letter from Mr. *Butler*, with some bread, and a few other necessaries, which was a pleasing sight to us. We heard that one of the transports, and a bomb tender, were wreck'd about three leagues to the northward of us, and a great many men saved.

December 4. Moderate weather. The people were employ'd picking up pieces of sail, and what else the *Moors* would permit them. We put the people into messes, and served the necessaries we received yesterday. They had bread, and the flesh of the drowned stock. In the afternoon we received another letter from Mr. *Butler*, factor to the *Danish African Company*, and himself a *Dane*.
At

At the same time we had a letter from one Mr. *Andrews*, an *Irish* gentleman, a merchant at *Saffy*. The *Moors* were not so troublesome now as before, most of them going off with what they had got.

December 5. Squally weather, with rain. The drowned stock was all expended; the people employ'd at low water to gather muscles. At ten in the morning Mr. *Andrews* arrived here, and brought a *French* Surgeon with him, and some medicines and plaisters, which many of the bruised men stood in very great need of. In the afternoon *Thomas Tompion*, seaman, died, by his bruises mortifying. Several men were employ'd in rowling casks of water from the well.

December 6. Squally rainy weather. We served one of this country blankets to every two men, and pampooses (a sort of slippers) to those who were most in need of them; these supplies were brought by Mr. *Andrews*. The people were forced to live now upon muscles and bread, these villainous *Moors* having deceived us, and not returned, though they promised to supply us with cattle.

December 7. Dirty squally weather, with rain; the people employ'd in gathering muscles and limpits. The *Moors* began to be a little civil, for fear the emperor should punish them for their cruel usage of us. In the afternoon a messenger arrived here from the emperor,

emperor, at *Salée*, with orders in general to the people to supply us with provisions. Accordingly, they brought us some poor bullocks, and lean sheep, which Mr. *Andrews* purchased for us ; but at this time we had no pots to make broth in, and the cattle were scarce fit for any thing else.

December 8. Squally weather, with heavy rain. The people were served this morning with mutton and bread, and employ'd in rowling water from the well.

December 9. Little wind, with showers of rain. In the morning we saw several dead bodies upon the rocks. The people employ'd in bringing up the oak timbers, &c. &c. from the sea-side, the

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emperor

emperor having sent orders to save whatever might be of use to his cruisers.

December 10. Light airs, and fair weather. In the morning we got every thing ready to march to *Morocco*, the emperor having sent orders for that purpose, and camels sent to carry the lame, and the necessaries. At nine we set out with about thirty camels, having got all our liquor with us, divided into hogheads, for the conveniency of carriage on the camels. At noon we joined the crews of the other two wreck'd vessels; then every body was mounted upon camels, except the captain, who was furnished with a horse. We never stopt till seven in the evening, when they procured

cured us two tents only, which would not contain one third of the men ; so that most of them lay exposed to the dew, which was heavy, and very cold. We found our whole number to be three hundred and thirty-eight, including officers, men, and boys, three women, and a young child, which one of the women brought ashore in her teeth.

December 11. Fair pleasant weather. In the morning we continued our journey, attended by a number of *Moors* on horseback ; the Alcaide, who had the conducting of us, provided several of the officers with horses. We did not travel streight for *Morocco*, being informed we must meet the emperor coming from *Salée*. At
fix

fix in the evening we came to our resting place for the night, and were furnished with tents sufficient to cover all the men. We found these people seldom stopped from sun-rising to sun-setting, that being the custom of the country, with which we were obliged to comply.

December 12. Fair pleasant weather. At five in the morning we set out as before, and at two in the afternoon saw the emperor's cavalcade at a distance. At three, a relation of the emperor's, named *Muli Adriss*, came to us, and told the captain, it was the emperor's orders, he should that instant write a letter to our governor at *Gibraltar*, to send to his *Britannic* majesty, to know whether

ther he would settle a peace with him or not. Captain *Barton* sat down directly upon the grass, and wrote a letter, which being given to *Muli Adriss*, he went and joined the emperor again. At six in the evening we came to our resting place for the night, and were well furnished with tents, but very little provision.

December 13. Pleasant weather.

We were desired to continue here till the men were refresh'd, which they were much in need of; they brought us more provision than before. This morning lieutenant *Harrison*, commanding officer of the soldiers belonging to lord *Forbes's* regiment, died suddenly in the tent; in the evening, while we were burying him, the inhuman

man

man *Moors* disturb'd us, by throwing stones, and mocking us.

December 14. Pleasant weather. Our men recovered greatly with the refreshments they had here, and being furnished with earthen pots to make broth in.

December 15. The people mostly employ'd in cooking, as we were now pretty well supplied with beef. This morning we found the *Moors* had opened lieutenant *Harrison's* grave, and stript the cloaths off from him.

December 16. Fair weather. This morning we continued our journey as before ; at four in the afternoon came to our resting place, pitch'd the tents, and served
the

the people with provifion. Here fome of the country *Moors* ufed our people ill, as they were taking water from a brook; the *Moors* would always spit in the veffel before they would let them take any away. Upon this, fome of us went down to inquire into it, but were immediately faluted with a ſhower of ſtones. We run in upon them, beat fome of them pretty foundly, put them to flight, and brought away one, who thought to defend himſelf with a long knife. This fellow was ſeverely puniſhed by the alcaide who had the conducting of us.

December 17. Fair weather. In the morning we gave the people a dram each, as had been uſual, and continued our journey;

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at

at four in the afternoon we came to our resting place for the night. After some difficulty got tents, and a proper supply of provision.

December 18. Fair weather. This morning we proceeded on our journey as before; at three in the afternoon, came to the city of *Morocco*, without having seen one dwelling-house in the whole journey. Here we were insulted by the rabble as we passed. At five were carried before the emperor, surrounded by five or six hundred of his guards. He was on horseback before his palace gate, that being the place where he distributes justice to his people. He told captain *Barton* by an interpreter, that he was neither at peace or war with *England*, and that

that he would detain us till an
ambassador came from *England*
to settle a firm peace. The captain
then desired, that we might not
be used as slaves ; he answered
hastily, We should be taken care
of. Then we were directly thrust
out of his presence, conveyed to
two old ruined houses, and shut
up amidst dirt and innumerable
vermin of several sorts. Mr. *Butler*,
before mentioned, (being here
upon business) came and assisted
us with victuals and drink, and
procured liberty for the captain
to go home with him to his lodg-
ing ; he likewise sent some blan-
kets for the officers, with which
we made a shift to pass the night
pretty comfortably, as we were
very much tired and fatigued.

December 19. Cloudy weather, blowing fresh with Min. This morning found our centry taken off, and the people had liberty to go out; they likewise sent us some bread, and towards night some beef; but we had no conveniency as yet to dress it, and the people were all day employ'd in clearing out the rubbish, and destroying the vermin as well as they could.

December 20. Little wind, and drizzling rain. This morning some of our necessaries, which we had upon the road, were brought to us after being rummaged, and the captain's trunk robb'd of nineteen ducats, several rings, silver buckles, a watch, and other things, mostly belonging to the foremast

forasmuch as Mr. Butler and his partner, Mr. Dekon, did every thing in their power to assist us. The people had now pots to boil their victuals, and were in want of bread.

December 21. Cloudy weather, with rain at times. This morning the emperor sent money to the captain to support the men, at a blanqueen a day each, or two-pence sterling; but as that was too little, captain Barton got money from Mr. Butler, to make it up two, or four-pence sterling, which he managed himself for them to the best advantage, allowing them one pound of beef or mutton, with broth, and one pound of bread every day. At nine this morning the emperor sent

sent for the captain, and every officer, to appear before him. We immediately repaired to his palace, where we remained waiting in an outer yard two hours; in the mean time, he diverted himself with seeing a clumsy *Dutch* boat rowed about a pond by four of our petty officers. About noon we were called before him, and placed in a line about thirty yards from him. He was sitting in a chair by the side of the pond, with only two of his chief alcaides by him. After viewing us some time, he ordered the captain to come forward; and, after asking him a good many questions concerning our navy, and where our squadron was going, we were also called forward by two and three at a time, as we stood according

cording to our rank ; then asking
 most of us some very insignificant
 questions, and taking some to be
Portuguese, because they had
 black hair, and others to be
Swedes, because they had white
 hair, he judged none of us to be
 right *English*, except the captain,
 the second lieutenant, and myself,
 and the ensign of the soldiers ;
 but assuring him we were all
English, he cry'd *Bonno*, and
 gave a nod for our departure ; to
 which we returned a very low
 bow, and were very glad to get
 to our old ruin'd house again.
 Our number, at this time, was
 thirty from highest to lowest.

December 22. Fair weather.
 Captain *Barton* provided the peo-
 ple with stuff for frocks and trou-
 sers,

fers, and mats and pillows to lie on, with every other necessary that could be got. They were all employ'd in making themselves cloaths in the best manner they could.

December 23. Fair weather. This morning the emperor sent a message to the captain, with orders, that if any of the *English* should be guilty of a crime, he should punish them, the same as if they were on board his ship ; but if they should quarrel with the *Moors*, they must stand to the *Moorish* laws, which are very severe against the Christians. This day *Henry Nichols* was punished for getting drunk, and abusing his officers.

December

(04)

(41)

December 24. Fair weather.

The people very well satisfied with their provision. This being *Sunday*, we assembled them all, and read prayers, as usual on board, and returned the Almighty our most hearty thanks for his many benefits bestowed on us. It is to be observed, we had but one bible amongst us all, which was a present from Mr. *Andrews* before-mentioned; and though we had no clergyman, Captain *Barton* never omitted a single *Sunday* to assemble the men, and have service performed either by the second lieutenant or myself.

December 25. Being Christmas day, read prayers to the people, as usual in the church of *England*. The captain received a present of

some tea and loaves of sugar from one of the queens, whose grandfather had been an *English* renegade.

December 26. Fair weather. The people were employ'd in making their frocks and trowsers. This afternoon we heard the disagreeable news, that the emperor would oblige all the *English* here to work the same as the other Christian slaves, excepting the officers that were before him on the twenty-first instant.

December 27. Cloudy weather, with rain. At seven this morning, an alcaide came and ordered the people all out to work, except those who were sick ; and, by intercession, eight were allow'd
to

to stay every day as cooks for the rest, which they took by turns throughout the whole number. At four in the afternoon the people returned ; some having been employ'd in carrying wood, some in turning up the ground with hoes, and others in picking weeds in the emperor's gardens. Their victuals was got ready by the time they came home.

December 28. Cloudy weather. All the people went to work as soon as they could see. They were allow'd to sit down an hour and a half in the middle of the day ; but had many a stroke from their drivers, when they were doing their best to deserve better usage. The captain was striving all that was in his power to get

this remedied, which, with the assistance of our good friend, *Juan Arbona*, we were in hopes to get the better of. This *Juan Arbona* had been in this country eight years, was taken under *English* colours, and had a pass, sign'd by general *Blakeney* at *Minorca*. The emperor had kept him these two or three years past near his own person, and put much confidence in him ; he was very well attach'd to the *English*, and did every thing in his power to assist us. At four in the afternoon, the people returned ; two of the soldiers had an hundred bastinadoes each, for behaving in a disrespectful manner, while the emperor was looking at their work.

December

December 29. Cloudy weather. The people went to work as before; but were now allowed a hot breakfast of porridge, sweetened with honey, before they set out; this work was sometimes to hoe the ground, at other times to carry wood, or stones, for building, and such other things as slaves here are commonly employ'd in. At four in the afternoon, they returned as usual, and went to their dinners.

December 30. Fair weather. The people were employed as before. Captain *Barton* received a kind message from the emperor, with his leave to ride out, or take a walk in his gardens, with any of his officers.

December

December 31. Cloudy weather. The people went to work as before, the captain not being able to obtain leave for them to stay at home on *Sundays*: at four they returned: at five read prayers to them as usual.

January 1, 1759. Fair weather, and frost. The people at work as before, but had not such bad usage, and were in a fair way of having less, owing chiefly to the good offices of our friend, *Juan Arbona*, who took all imaginable pains to make their work as light as possible. He now obtained leave for the Christians to quit their work at twelve o'clock on *Sundays*, which was no small favour here, and what was never done before. The people kept their health as yet pretty well,

well, having a pure cool air to work in at this time of the year; but, according to the situation of the place, (which is surrounded by part of mount *Atlas*, and other high hills, and from the account of the inhabitants) it is burning hot in the summer, and seldom any wind for a refreshment.

January 2. The people went to work as usual. A new moon being commenced, the emperor sent Captain *Barton* the money for the people's support till the next moon.

January 3. Finding we were now got into a settled way, and that mostly the same things daily revolved, I shall now only remark any extraordinary occurrences.

Nothing

Nothing material happened till the beginning of *February*, about which time two soldiers died, within a few days of each other; which the emperor enquiring the reason of, was told by our friend, *Juan Arbona*, that it was occasioned by catching cold for want of cloaths; upon which he was directly ordered to give every *English* slave as much white linen as would make two shirts.

Upon the 22d of *March*, a *Spaniard*, having some words with a *Moor*, who had first used him ill, was carried before the emperor, who, being in a bad humour that day, ordered the poor man to be knock'd on the head directly; with a hoe, before him, and the dead body to be exposed for two days

days afterwards; during which time, the *Moors* and *Jews* show'd their disposition, by dashing the the body to pieces with stones as they pass'd. About the middle of *April*, the *Spaniards* ransom being agreed for, they set out from hence, to the number of an hundred, for *Tangier*, where the *Moors* and the money being delivered for them, they embark'd for *Cadix*. We now received letters from *Gibraltar*, which gave us hopes of a speedy relief. Our men were not so healthy now as at first, many having got the flux, and some the fever.

The 26th of *May*, the emperor received a letter from lord *Home*, offering one hundred and seventy thousand dollars to the emperor,

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as a present for our freedom, which he seemed very well pleased with, and promised to send immediately for our ambassador, to settle all other affairs, and let us go; but we found there was no trusting to any thing he said.

June 15. A courier set out with the emperor's letter to the ambassador; he was a Jew, named *Toledano*, and had orders to proceed to *Gibraltar*, and return with the ambassador.

About the 25th, the emperor ordered, that the *English* should work only from day-light till nine o'clock, and then go home till three in the afternoon, then return, and work till sun-set; which was a greater favour than any slaves
were

were ever shewn here before. The number that went to work was also limited to one hundred, which might soon enable us to make two gangs; for the people being kept from working in the excessive heat of the sun and wind, (which is often so hot, there is no holding one's face to it) we found our sick-list shorten daily.

The 2d of *July*, the emperor set out from *Morocco*, with an army of six thousand men; but, by report, it was soon to be augmented to thirty thousand, as great numbers joined him hourly. He went to subdue some part of his dominions that would not acknowledge him.

~~then~~ About the sixth, he sent to this
 place seventy men's heads, which
 were placed against one of the
 great gates of the city; there were
 also about two hundred prisoners,
 the chief of whom, to the number
 of forty, were put into one of the
 towers of the wall, and about one
 third of their number put on the
 top of it, with large wooden ram-
 mers; then they were supplied
 with earth, which they must bear,
 till the roof gave way with the
 load, and then they all perished
 together. These things are done
 here, without any body taking the
 least notice of it. Our men now
 make two gangs, being in better
 spirits and health than any time
 before in this place. The empe-
 ror, about four or five days jour-
 nall, began to see some
 some

any from hence, had some smart
 skirmishes.

About the 10th of *August*, or-
 ders came for fifty men more to
 go to work; we found he was
 uneasy that our ambassador did
 not come.

On the 18th heard from *Gibral-
 tar*, that the ambassador deferr'd
 coming; but on the 30th had the
 agreeable news, that he would set
 sail from *Gibraltar* in a few days.
 This good news kept us in hopes
 to the latter end of *August*, when
 a courier arrived from *Tetuan*, who
 agreeably disappointed us with the
 happy news of admiral *Boscawen*'s
 having beat the *French* fleet, and
 the ambassador's ship being in the
 engagement, was obliged to stay
 some

some time at *Gibraltar* to refit;
 but during all this time, the em-
 peror's cruizers had passports from
 Lord *Howe*, and were all out,
 and constantly sending in prizes;
 which gave us but little hopes of
 bringing matters to an accommo-
 dation this summer; as the keep-
 ing his cruizers in port, is the chief
 means of making him hearken to
 reason. But now, being the mid-
 dle of *September*, and most of
 them returned successful into port,
 we had the assurance of the long
 expected ambassador being at *Salé*,
 with his majesty's ships, *Guernsey*
 and *Thetis*, having the money on
 board offered for our redemption,
 which the emperor was acquainted
 with at his camp; but he, being
 elated with his success both by
 land and sea, and, having nothing
 to

to fear from us till the next spring, only trifled with the ambassador, by making extravagant demands, to detain him upon the coast, which is very dangerous in the winter time. His last demand was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, thirty pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of powder and shot. The ambassador had come up to two hundred thousand dollars to satisfy him for every pretension; but on hearing this last demand, he sent the emperor word, that they never would be complied with, for the reason he had already given him; upon which he very wisely left the coast, having lost two anchors in *Salée* road. When the emperor found there was nothing to be done by keeping the ships, he dispatched one of his alcaides

caide to *Gibraltar*, with more moderate proposals; and desiring a gentleman might be sent to him, with authority from the ambassador to talk upon the subject, and carry him his determined resolution. Accordingly, Mr. *Hasler*, the ambassador's secretary, a very sensible gentleman, was sent with answers to his last demands, who used every reason to convince the emperor, that it was not in the ambassador's power to grant him any supplies of warlike stores, as that was contrary to treaties firmly subsisting between *England* and other nations, then at peace with her; still he would not be convinced, and suffered Mr. *Hasler* to return to *Gibraltar*, without giving him his determined resolution. During this time, there
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were eight or nine *English* passengers taken under *Portuguese* colours, and brought to *Morocco*, which we were afraid would be an additional subject of dispute.

The latter end of *September*, the emperor returned to *Morocco*, having finished his campaign successfully.

About the middle of *October*, the emperor again sent *Toledano*, the *Jew*, with more moderate proposals than any of the former, and with authority to accommodate all differences.

About the beginning of *February*, 1760, *Toledano* returned with Lord *Home*'s determined resolution, to give two hundred thousand dollars for the redemption of
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every *British* subject in the emperor's dominions, and twenty thousand dollars to purchase warlike stores; which he might do, by sending a vessel of his own to *England*. This, he said, was very well, and more that he knew before, and that now his heart was quite clean to the *English*. But as he was of a most avaricious disposition, and never kept his word, or held long in one mind, we put but very little dependance on what he said.

About this time Captain *Barton* was used very ill, which happened in the following manner. He had been allowed to keep a mule for some time past, and commonly used to ride from his house (which was near the palace) to the house where

where the men were lodged. The emperor happened to see him; but Captain *Barton*, thinking him so far distant that he should not be taken notice of, only put his hat under his arm, and rode on, as he was that instant obscured by a wall. The emperor sent two of his guards after him, and he was just going to alight at the house when they came up with him, and pull'd him from off the mule, giving him likewise several strokes with their straps, which they always have for that purpose. They seized him, one of each side, by the collar, and in this shameful manner they hurried him to one of the gates, and shut him up in a hole behind the door; the mob would hardly allow us to follow him; however, I got in with him; but did not go near the palace (to the house where

continue there a quarter of an hour, before the same two fellows that seized him, came and set him free, and wanted to have some money, which is the custom of the country; but Captain *Barton* would not give them a blanqueen, and bid them go and tell their master so. Our men were kept more strict than ever to their work, and the alcaides came oftener to search the house; but the vigilance of Captain *Barton*, and our best friend, *Juan Arbona*, got the better of a number of difficulties and impositions, which would otherwise have made the men's lives very unhappy. The emperor having considered, for this fortnight past on the last proposals, and discoursed *Toledano* several times about it, he at last resolved to send him

him once more to *Gibraltar*, with his determined resolution, to accept of two hundred thousand dollars for all the *English* subjects, and twenty-five thousand dollars for every other pretension. As he seemed to be more in earnest than ever he had been before, we began to think our deliverance was near at hand.

About the middle of *February*, *Toledano* set out for *Gibraltar*, with orders to write to the emperor immediately, upon Lord *Home's* agreeing to his proposals; upon the receipt of which we were to set out for *Salé*, to be ready for embarking when the ambassador arrived there.

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On the 25th of March, the emperor received assurances from *Gibraltar*, that his demands should be duly complied with, on our embarking at *Salée*; for which place the ambassador would sail the first fair wind, with the money and presents. Upon this, he sent to Captain *Barton*, (who had also received letters) to inform him, that he, and all the people who were cast away, should soon set out for *Salée*. The joy this gave us was better felt than can be described. Captain *Barton* took up money from the merchants, with which we soon provided every necessary that could be wanted, in a journey of ten days, for three hundred and twenty men; but our men were still kept to their work.

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On the 11th of *April*, the men left off going to work; and on the 12th, in the evening, the emperor sent for Captain *Barton*, the second lieutenant, and myself, and told us we were to go away next morning, and that he would make peace with our nation, if they were willing; if not he did not care. He then gave a nod for our departure, which we most chearfully accepted with a very low bow, and walk'd off with lighter hearts than ever we felt before.

Accordingly, next morning, being all ready before sun-rise, we waited till nine o'clock for the mules and camels: then every body was mounted, generally two upon a camel, and immediately went off without the city. When
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all were come, we proceeded on our journey, attended by a bashaw and one hundred soldiers on horseback. We were now treated in a more agreeable manner than when we made our grand entrance near eighteen months before. Now Captain *Barton* was consulted how fast he chose to travel, and when to stop. In the evening we pitched our tents, which were all properly numbered, and formed an exact oval; the captain's closing one end, and our's the other. In this good order we pursued our journey, wanting for nothing, and well taken care of by our black guards, as to the watching part.

We had a skirmish, the fourth day of our march, with some of the country *Moors*. It began, by
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some of our men in the rear stopping to buy some milk at a village, for which the *Moors* wanted to make them pay an exorbitant price after they had drank it, which our men would not comply with; upon this the *Moors* began to beat them, which our men returned, and more coming to assist, we maintained a smart battle, till they grew too numerous; in the mean time, some rode off to call our guard, who instantly came to our assistance with their drawn scymitars, and dealt round them pretty briskly; in the interim we were not idle, and had the pleasure to see the blood trickling down a good many of their faces. The guards seized the chief man of the village, and carried him with us to the bashaw, who was our conductor;

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who, having heard the cause, dismissed him without further punishment, in consideration of his having been well drubb'd by us.

The 22d of *April* we got to *Salee*, and pitch'd our tents in an old castle, from whence we had the happiness, once again, to see three of our royal master's ships lying at anchor, ready to receive us; but when we view'd the bar of the harbour, with such a large, white roaring surf upon it, we began to think our embarkation would probably prove tedious, which accordingly happened; for it was the 4th of *May* before the bar was smooth enough for the boats to go out, and then only half the people could go, as there were not boats enough for all.

Captain

Captain *Barton* judged it proper to send off first all the soldiers, inferior officers, and some sailors, to make up an hundred and sixty-two in number, over the bar. They came to a grappling, and waited till half the money was brought from the ship, and put into their boat, which returned over the bar, and the men got safe on board, where we, who remained ashore, cast many a wishful eye, till the 13th, during which interval we had much uneasiness, as the *Moors* were suspicious of the ambassador's not coming ashore, and wanting to detain some of us officers for a security; but at last the ambassador, and Captain *Barton's* sagacity, surmounted this difficulty, and we all got over the bar, where we

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occasioned a general condolence for the former, as he was a trusty friend in our adversity, and kindly assisted us in all our difficulties; which possibly might much sooner have been put an end to, had our country properly resented the outrage offered to his majesty's consul, Mr. *James Read*, whose virtues and abilities were too well known to need a description. This gentleman embarked for *Morocco* in *November 1757*, at *Gibraltar*, on board one of his majesty's frigates of twenty guns. Soon after his landing, the said frigate was attacked by a corsair, of equal force, belonging to the emperor of *Morocco*, and some men killed; which insult on the *British* flag was gallantly revenged by the captain of the frigate, who drove the

the corsair on shore, where she was destroyed. This coming to the emperor's knowledge, was made a pretext for imprisoning the consul and his attendants, and a demand was made of a ship, with naval and military stores, in recompence, as he said, for the loss of his corsair. This the consul refused to comply with ; on which he was thrown into a dungeon, and threatened to be burnt, if he did not immediately sign articles to agree to this unjust demand ; but no fear of death could move him to comply with a demand so injurious to the honour of his king and country. At length the direful order came for his being sent to work with the common slaves. This was more than the utmost fortitude was able

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to support, and his death soon put an end to this fatal tragedy. Had our government, upon this, battered their sea-ports, and demolished their shipping, especially their corsairs, and would our admirals, like *Blake*, destroy, or drive them into their own ports, instead of granting them passes, their pride would have been humbled, and their demands more reasonable. But to return,

We arrived at *Gibraltar*, in his majesty's ship, *Gibraltar*, on the 27th of *June*, and on the 29th, sailed for *England* in his majesty's storeship, *Marlborough*; where we all arrived in good health on the 7th of *August*, and remained so in quarantine till the 19th of *September*,

tember, 1760, and on the 20th, went ashore, with leave for six weeks; the worthy captain *Barton*, his officers, and every body, being honourably acquitted by a court-martial for the Loss of the *Litchfield*.

A DESCRIPTION OF
M O R O C C O,
 WITH A CHARACTER OF
 The **E M P E R O R.**

M**O****R****O****C****C****O** is a large city, surrounded by a strong wall of earth ; its circumference about five or six miles, situated on a great plain between mount *Atlas* and other high hills. The houses are all built of earth, generally one or two stories high, very irregular, with only a square hole or two by way of a window. They are all flat on the top, and terrass'd, so
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that you may walk over almost
the whole town on the top of them;
but altogether, it looks as if an
earthquake had shook it so violent-
ly, that the whole place must have
suffered; for there is hardly a
whole house to be seen, amidst
the number of ruins and dunghills,
which swarm so with rats, that you
can hardly walk, without stepping
into the holes where they burrow.

The people are truly barbarous,
having no sense of either honour or
shame, very indolent and illiterate,
much addicted to venery, and in
a most scandalous manner. In
general, they are thieves, few of
them chusing to work; they live
sparingly, seldom eat flesh; their
chief food is boil'd flour (roll'd in
a particular manner, to appear like
grains

grains of rice) with a bit of mutton, some butter, &c. this they call *cuskusco*. Their women are kept in the greatest subjection, the husbands having it in their power to punish them with death for the least disobedience; they imagine them to be without souls, and regard them only as necessary to propagate the species; they are never suffered to enter a mosque, and seldom or ever speak to any man except their husbands. The consequence of a Christian lying with a *Moorish* woman, and being detected, is either to turn *Moor* immediately, or both will be burnt.

The climate is excessively hot in the summer, very dry and disagreeable, every thing being parch'd up by the violent heat of the sun;

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giving

in the winter it is the most pleasant time, being neither too hot nor too cold; and when the rainy season (in the month of *January* commonly) is past, every herb and fruit soon ripens to maturity. The air is generally clear, and the sky serene, for months together.

Morocco is governed by bashaws and alcaides, but none of them have the power to punish with death; every crime deserving that is carried before the emperor, who is out before his palace three evenings in the week, surrounded by his guards, to distribute justice. He is seated upon a horse, the criminals are brought before him, and, after hearing what is to be said for or against, he soon determines the case; the guilty are
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immediately put to death by some of the guards, and sometimes by himself, and the body exposed upon a dunghill for a number of days, according to the flagrancy of the crime, which is not to be removed till the friends of the deceased have obtained leave from the emperor; it is then said he has forgiven him, but by this time the corpse stinks so, there is no going within fifty yards of it,

The emperor is, in his own opinion, the greatest monarch on earth; he acknowledges no superior, nor pays tribute to any one; he is adored, and almost worshiped by his subjects; he is never supposed to do wrong, for none dare make the least remonstrance, except they are wearied of life, as his word,

word, or even his nod, determines their fate. As to his person he is about six foot and one inch high, not corpulent, but very awkward in walking, which is occasioned by his being mostly on horseback; there he is as dextrous as any man; his complexion is nearly like that of a pickled walnut, and he squints a good deal; his greatest passion is the love of money, which he sticks at nothing to obtain, whenever he finds a subject to work upon. He is so miserly, that the candles, which are not burnt out the night before, must be brought to him again, and in every thing else it is the same. He is very abstemious from luxury of any kind; hunting is his chief diversion. Neither he, nor any of his country, have any notion of good manners.

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manners. As to a court, he keeps none; he has a sort of an irregular palace, which his people repair to, to wait his coming out. The manner they address him in is, by kissing the ground at three regular approaches; then he will hear what they have to say, but none has ever the honour to touch him; his nearest relations never eat with him, or sit nearer than six or seven yards from him; they are all obliged to pull off their pampooes, whenever they advance towards him. He is of the *Mahometan* religion, as all the *Maors* are, and keeps, to all appearance, as strictly to the forms as any subject in his dominions. They have a custom of carrying a string of beads in their hands, counting them

them as they walk in the street,
 saying something for every one in
 praise of God, at the same time
 their minds are intent on nothing
 but theft and robbery.

F I N I S.



